

Specimen de R.

The LADIES *Diary:* OR, THE Woman's ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD, 1710.

Being the Second Year after the Leap-Year,
Containing many Delightful and Entertaining Particulars,
peculiarly adapted for the Use and Diversion of

The FAIR-SEX.

Being the Seventh Almanack ever Publish'd of that kind.

1. HAIL ANNA, best of Queens, in YOU Combine,
The brightest Glories of your Royal Line.

2. THEY taught their Britain to o'ercome in Fight,
YOU teach us both to Conquer and Unite.



3. OH Harmony! like what they know above,
Where all is Union and Eternal Love.

4. HEAV'N did for ANNE the Glorious Work Ordain,
To Crown the Blessings of HER wonderful Reign,
Posterity HER Pious Care shall Bless,
While Men love Freedom, and are pleas'd with Peace.

Printed by J. Wilde, for the Company of Stationers, 1710.

Some Geographical Paradoxes propoled to the Ingenious, to be solved againſt next Year.

1. **T**H E R E are Two remarkable Places on the Globe of the Earth, in which there is only One Day and One Night throughout the whole Year.
2. **T**H E R E are alſo ſome Places on the Earth, in which it is neither Day nor Night at a certain Time of the Year, for the Space of 24 Hours.
3. **T**H E R E is a certain Place on the Earth, at which, if Two Men ſhould chance to meet, one would ſtand upright upon the Soles of the other's Feet, and neither of them ſhould feel the other's Weight, and yet both ſhould retain their Natural Poſture.
4. **T**H E R E is a certain Place of the Earth, where a Fire being made neither Flame nor Smoak would aſcend, but move circularly about the Fire. Moreover, if in that Place one ſhould fix a ſmooth or plain Table without any Ledges whatſoever, and pour thereon a large Quantity of Water, not one Drop thereof could run over the ſaid Table, but would raiſe it ſelf up in a large heap.
5. **T**H E R E are Three remarkable Places on the Continent of Europe, that lie under three different Meridians, and yet all agree both in Longitude and Latitude.
6. **T**H E R E is a certain Iſland in the *Agæan Sea*, upon which, if two Children were brought forth at the ſame Inſtant of Time, and living together for ſeveral Years, ſhould both expire on the ſame Day, yea, at the ſame Hour and Minute of that Day, yet the Life of the one would ſurpaſs the Life of the other by divers Months.

AL L ſuch Ladies or Others, who are pleaſed to Honour me with any *Anigma's*, *Arithmetical Questions*, or other *Subjects* fit to be inſerted in this *DIARY*, are deſired always to ſend their *Explication* with them: And if they, or any others, who find out the ſolutions of any of the *Anigma's* or *Questions*, have a deſire to have their Names Printed upon Notice given, it ſhall be done accordingly. **B**U T then all ſuch muſt pay the Poſtage of their Letters; for having been abuſed very much in that Kind, I have given Orders to my Correoſpondent, to reſuſe and ſend back all Letters, directed to me, which are Unpaid for. And they who write muſt do it by *Midſummer* at fartheſt, or it will come too late. And to direct their Letters to be left with Mr. J. Collier, at Stationers-Hall London. And they will come ſafe to the Hands, of

July 1709.

LADIES,
Your moſt humble Servant,
JOHN TIPPER.

NO T E, Such as write out of the Country; let them get the Poſt-Maſters themſelves to write Poſt-Paid, on their Letters; otherwiſe they may Miſcarry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ARtificial **T**E E T H ſet in ſo well as to eat with them, and not to be diſcovered from Natural; nor to be taken out at Night, as is by ſome falſely ſuggeſted, but may be worn Years together; they are an Ornament to the Mouth, and help the Speech. Alſo **T**E E T H cleaned and drawn by John Watts, Operator, who applies himſelf wholly to the ſaid Buſineſs, and lives in *Racquet Court* in *Fleetſtreet*.

HAVING

HAVING in my former *Diaries*, given an Account of the Sun, Moon, and other *Planets*; of the various *Systems* of the *Heavens*, of the wonderful Discoveries made by the *Telescope*, of the *Systems* of the *Comets*, and of the *Passions* and *Affections* of the *Wandering Stars*, I come now to treat of the **FIXED STARS**, and of their various *Magnitudes*, *Distances*, *Number*, and *Constellations*.

ALL those Glittering Stars (except Seven) which we see Bespangling the Firmament of Heaven, and Encircling the Terrestrial Orb at unmeasurable Distances, are called *Fixed Stars*; for tho' they seem to roll about the Earth in four and twenty Hours, yet they keep the same Distances from one another, and from the *Ecliptick*, they rise and set upon the same Points of the Horizon, and pass the Meridian at the same Altitude, and are as if they were so many lustrous Points fixed to the Celestial Firmament, for which reason they are called the *Fixed Stars*.

THE Number of them which appear to the naked Eye, according to the ancient Astronomers, are 1022. But since the *Telescope* hath been invented, they are found to be *Imnumerable*.

THEIR Distances from us is incredible, being according to the Computation of our *Modern Astronomers*, so far off, That if from One of the biggest Stars, (which are suppos'd to be the nearest) a Bullet was shot out of a Cannon, and to continue its utmost swiftness till it arrived at our *Earth*, it would be little less than *Seven hundred thousand Years* in its Journey, before it could reach us.

THEIR *Magnitudes* are no less amazing, for according to *Gallileus* (whose Account is much less than some others) The Body of the least Star is above *Nine hundred thousand Millions of times* bigger than the *Globe of the Earth*.

BUT to wave at present these Nice Speculations, and to come to Particulars more obvious and certain: Let us suppose our selves in an open Plain, in a curious clear and charming Night, viewing the bespangled Heavens, and beholding the wondrous Works of the Almighty; we cannot but observe Stars of different bigness, and of different Lustre and Glory. To distinguish these from one another, the *Ancients* divided them into *Six Degrees of bigness or magnitude*: Those that you see the biggest and brightest of the whole Firmament, they called Stars of the *First Magnitude*, Those that you see of the next inferior bigness and brightness, they called Stars of the *Second Magnitude*: Those of the next Degree, Stars of the *Third Magnitude*; and so they gradually decreased to the *Sixth Magnitude*, which are the *smallest Stars of all*; now so many of the most *Eminent Stars*, the *Ancients* gave particular Names, calling one *Aldebaran*, another *Regulus*, a Third *Rigel*; a Fourth *Arcturus*; a Fifth *Procyon*, a Sixth *Dubbe*, and so of many others of diverse *Magnitudes*, giving Names to about Fifty Stars in all.

Of the Constellations.



TO have devised *Names* thus for *every Star*, would have been very troublesome, if not impossible; to remedy this Inconvenience therefore, they separated the Stars into *divers Parcels*, some more and some less; and formed them by their *Imagination*, into the Shapes of *Men, Women, Birds, Beasts*, and the like; which served them to as good purpose, as if the appearance of those Shapes were visible in the Heavens; for by these *Images* or *Imaginary Creatures*, they came to know and name the Stars, as distinctly, as if they were called by particular Names; And after they came to be more accurate in *Astronomical Observations*, they put down upon Paper, the true *Bearing, Distance*, and *Magnitude* of the Stars, and actually drew about them, the Shapes as they before imagin'd them in the Heavens: And thus they parcelled out all the visible Stars into 48 Constellations or Parcels, 12 whereof were in the middle of the Heavens, encompassing it about like a Girdle, which they called the 12 Signs, (in which the 7 Planets always move) 21 Constellations or Images they parcelled out towards the North part of the Heavens, and 15 towards the South, to which the *Modern Astronomers* have added 12 more in the Southern Hemisphere, unseen by us.

BUT that my Fair-Reader may the better apprehend my Meaning, I shall descend to some Particulars. Nor far from the North Pole, the Ancients parcelled out 35 Stars, whereof 7 are of the *Second Magnitude*, 3 of the *Third*, 8 of the *Fourth*, 12 of the *Fifth*, and 5 of the *Sixth Magnitude*, and formed about them the Shape of a Bear, and called this Constellation by the Name of the GREAT BEAR, (to distinguish it from another Constellation of 10 Stars, lying near these called the *Little Bear*) which being put down upon Paper, in their true and proportionate Distances and Magnitudes, as they are in the Heavens, with the Image drawn about it, will appear as in Figure I.

FROM which Figure the Stars in the Heavens, may be easily known, and distinguish'd, the one from the other.

THUS the Star at (G) is called the Star at the End of the Tail, of the Great Bear, the Star marked (F) is the middle Star of its Tail; the Star marked (E) is called the Star in his Rump, and has a distinct Name given it,

viz.

Of the Constellations.

viz.) *Alioth*; (as also, hath that Star in his Back, called *Dubbe*;) The Star at (n) is called the *lower Star in his hinder Foot*; and that at (m) The Star in his Mouth or under *Jaw*; and so of the rest, according to the Places or Parts of his Body wherein they are posited.

BUT these Seven more *Eminent Stars* (all of the Second Magnitude,) marked with the Letters (A.B.C.D.E.F.G.) are by *Seamen*, separated from the rest, and made a *Constellation by themselves*, called the *Wain*, or *Charles's Wain*, whereof the Two lower Stars at (B.D.) are the Two *Wheels*, The Two Stars above these, at (C.A.) are the *Waggon-part*, and the Three Stars, at (E.F.G.) are the Three *Horses*, (or *Oxen*) to draw it, whereof that at E. is the *Thill-horse*, or the *Filler* called *Alioth*, (F) the *Middle-Horse* and (G) the *Fore-Horse*, of the *Wain*; The *Image, Picture, or Shape* of this *Wain*, you may easily form in your own *Imagination*.

THE farthest Two Stars from the End of the Tail of the *Great Bear* at (B. A.) are by our *Seamen*, called the *Guards*, for by them they find the Star at the End of the Tail of the little Bear, called the *POLE-STAR*; Thus, if you look upon these Two Stars in the Heavens, and extend a Line in your *Imagination* from the Star of (B) to (A), and so continue it in the Heavens about Five times the distance of those Two Stars, you will meet with the *Pole-Star* of the Second Magnitude, or the End of the Tail of the little Bear (of mighty import to the *Seamen*) or by some called *The Fore-horse of the little Wain*, from whence you will easily find the 7 Stars of the little *Wain*, being in the same Shape as the greater *Wain*. [But the *Ancients* added 3 Stars more to these 7, and formed the *Constellations* into the Shape of a little Bear, as I said before.]

A little behind the Tail of the *Great Bear*, are another parcel of Stars, which the *Ancients* drew into an *Image of a Man*, and called this *Constellation* *Boötes*, or the *Driver of Charles's Wain*. (See Fig. 2.) He is also called *Arctophylax*, the *Keeper of the Bear*. There is a noted Star in the Border of his Garment, of the First Magnitude several times mentioned (with other Stars and Constellations) in the *Holy Scriptures*, namely, *Job* 9. 9. *Job* 38. 32. and in *Amos* 5. 8. It is called *Arcturus*, which in the *Hebrew* signifies a *Congregating* or *gathering together*, suitable to the Expression in *Job* 38. 32. *Canst thou guide Arcturus with his Sons?* that is, with all the other Stars that make up that Constellation.



Of the Constellations.

ANY of the Stars of this Constellation may be known as in the last; for I should say, The Star between his Hook and his Head; That in his Cheek; that in his Girdle; The lowermost in his Leg; The middlemost in his Knee; The uppermost between *Arcturus* and that in his Knee, &c. you can easily point them out, and know them as distinctly, as if each of them had a particular name.



ANOTHER Company of Stars, that encompass the Pole of the *Ecliptick*, and lie dispersed in various Places, the Ancients formed into an Image or Constellation called the DRAGON, (See Fig. 3.) wreathing and twisting it self betwixt the Two Bears; It is a notable Constellation, having Stars in every one of the 12 Signs, and the Pole of the *Ecliptick* is in the very middle of it, (at *p*.) It hath one Star of the Second Magnitude, (at *s*.) being the last but Two in the Tail. The Star (at *o*) is called *Rasaben*, being a bright Star in the Head of the Dragon, famous for that the Ingenious Mr. Robert Hook, Fellow of the Royal-Society, made use of this Star, to attempt the Proof of the Motion of the Earth by Observation, in 1674. Where he observed (as the Reverend Mr. Flamsteed hath divers times since) a Parallax of the Earth's Annual Orb, which infallibly proves the Motion of the Earth to be true, according to the Doctrine of Copernicus. To give one Instance more:

BEHIND the Neck of the Dragon, the Ancients formed another Constellation of Stars into the Image of a SWAN, (See Fig. 4.) The Star near the Tail (at *m*) is of the Second Magnitude, and is called *Aridef* or *Arctif*; and near the Star in its Breast, where the Letter (*n*) is placed; a New Star appeared in the Year 1607, and after some time, disappeared. In the Year 1658. it appeared again, and likewise in the Year 1670. and so it continued appearing and disappearing several times; it was a Star of the Third Magnitude, and at this time wholly Disappears.

THE Stars in this (as in the other Constellations) are easily known, and distinguished, if you observe about what Parts of the Head, Neck, Breast, Wings, Tail, &c. they are placed. What their Magnitudes are, &c.

Of the Constellations.



**Cygnus
the Swan**

Fig. 4.

AND thus you see the Method made use of by the Ancients, to distinguish and Name the greatest part of the visible Stars in the Firmament, by forming most of them into Images and Constellations.

THERE are some few of the lesser Stars, which could not conveniently be brought into Constellations, which they called *Informes*, or *Unformed Stars*, such as the Six small Stars beneath the Great Bear; and the Three Stars before its Head, the Two small Stars by the Tail of the Dragon, and divers others: Yet these are also easily known by their Situation, distance from, or Neighbourhood to the Constellations near which they are placed, or to some parts of them.

I AM perswaded that nothing can be more diverting to the Fair-Sex, than to be able to know and name the Constellations and Stars in the Firmament, and to point them out to her Fair Companions in a serene clear Night; saying, (for Instance) "Look yonder, Madam, That great Star of the First Magnitude, is called the Bulls Eye, that Cluster of little Stars, near it is in the Bulls Neck, and called the Pleiades; That Star of the Second Magnitude, is the End of his North-Horn; and that of the Third Magnitude, are the Tip of his South-Horn. Look yonder is the Great Warrior Orion. This Constellation is mentioned, with the Pleiades and others, in the Book of Job, Cap. 38. Those Three Stars of the Second Magnitude, is called his Girdle; and that Star of the First Magnitude, on this side it, is in his left Shoulder, and that Great Star of the First Magnitude, beyond his Girdle, is in his right Foot, and is called Rigel; those Three small Stars in a right Line, is in his Sword. Look yonder, farther Southward, in a straight Line with Orion's Girdle, is the most Glittering Star in the Heavens, called Sirius; this Star, with 18 others, make up a Constellation called the Great Dog; this Sirius being in his Mouth, and that other towards the right Hand is in his left Foot, &c. The Knowledge of these Particulars, I presume will be very Entertaining to the Ladies, all which I shall endeavour to shew in some of the Succeeding DIARIES.

January hath One and Thirty Days.

Full Moon the 4th day, at noon.

Last Quarter the 11th day, at 4 in the morning.

New Moon the 18th day, half an hour after 5 at night.

First Quarter the 26th day, 3 quarters after 9 at night.

1	a	Circumcision	[Morn. Pr. (1 Lef.) Gen. 18. (2 Lef.) Rom. 2. Even. Pr. (1 Lef.) Dan. 10. v. 12. (2 Lef.) Col. 2.
2	b	(Watches 9 minutes too fast 1st Day.)	
3	c		
4	d	Watches 10 minutes too fast for a good Sunday.	
5	e	Sun rises at 8, and sets at 4. Da. 8 ho. N. 16 ho. long	
6	f	Epiphany	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 40. (2) Luk. 3. to v. 23.
7	g	Wat. 11 m. too fast.	{ E. (1) Isa. 49. (2) Joh. 2. to v. 12.
8	a	1 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 44. (2) Matt. 6.
9	b	Day breaks 3 qu. af. 5.	{ Even. (1) Isa. 46. (2) Rom. 6.
10	c	Watches 12 minutes too fast.	
11	d		
12	e		
13	f	St. Hilary. D. lengthen'd 1 ho. Marriage comes in	
14	g	Watch. 13 min. too fast.	{ Morn. P. (1) Isa. 51. (2) Mat. 13.
15	a	2 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Even. P. (1) Isa. 53. (2) Rom. 13.
16	b	Sun rises 3 quarters after 7. Sets 1 quarter after 4.	
17	c		
18	d		
19	e	Watches 14 minutes too fast.	
20	f	Octab. Hil. 1st Return.	
21	g	Day breaks half an hour after 5.	
22	a	3 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 55. (2) Matt. 20.
23	b	Term begins.	{ Even. (1) Isa. 56. (2) 1 Cor. 4.
24	c		{ Mo. (1) Wis. 5. (2) Acts 22 to v. 22.
25	d	Conv. of St. Paul	{ Ev. (1) Wis. 6. (2) Acts 26.
26	e	Sun rises half an ho. aft. 7. Da. 9 ho. Ni. 15 ho. long.	
27	f	Quind. Hill. 2d. Return.	
28	g		{ Morn. (1) Isa. 57. (2) Matt. 26.
29	a	4 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Even. (1) Isa. 58. (2) 1 Cor. 10.
30	b	K. Charles I. Mart. (See the Service of the Day)	
31	c	Watches 14 minutes 49 seconds too fast for the Sun.	

The Northern Constellations.

Within the Glorious Firmament, the Sky,

Doth Eight and Forty Constellations lie.

First near unto the Cold and Northern Pole,

The Dragon lurks, and both the Bears do rowl.

February hath Eight and Twenty Days.

Full Moon the 2d day, 3 quarters after 10 at night.

Last Quarter the 9th day, at 3 in the afternoon.

New Moon the 17th day, 1 quarter after noon

First Quarter the 25th day, a quart. aft. 2 in the aftern.

Sundays, Holidays, Sun's rising and setting, length of

Day and Night, Terms, Day-break, Watches too fast or slow, &c.

1	d	Sun rises 1 quarter after 7. sets 3 quarters after 4.
2	e	Purification { Morn. (1) Wisd. 9. (2) Mark 2.
3	f	Cras Pur. 3 Return { Even. (1) Wisd. 10. (2) 1 Cor. 14.
4	g	Marriage goes out. Days lengthen'd 2 ho. the 3d day.
5	a	Septuagesim. { Morn. (1) Gen. 1. (2) Mark 5.
6	b	Q. ANNE born 1665. { Even. (1) Gen. 2. (2) 2 Cor. 1.
7	c	
8	d	
9	e	Octab. Pur. 4 Return. Sun rises at 7. and sets at 5.
10	f	Days 10 hours long. Night 14 hours long.
11	g	Wat. and Clo. 13 m. too fast { Mo. (1) Gen. 3. (2) Mark 12.
12	a	Sexagesima { Ev. (1) Gen. 6. (2) 2 Cor. 8.
13	b	Term ends. Day breaks at 5 a Clock.
14	c	Valentine. Days lengthen'd 3 hours.
15	d	
16	e	Sun rises 3 quarters after 6, sets 1 quarter after 5.
17	f	Watches 12 minutes too fast.
18	g	
19	a	Shrove-Sunday. { Mo. (1) Gen. 9. to v. 20. (2) Luk. 2.
20	b	{ Ev. (1) Gen. 12. (2) Galat. 2.
21	c	Sun rises half h. aft. 6, sets half h. aft. 5. D. 11 h. N. 13 h.
22	d	Ash-Wednesd. { Morn. Psalms 6. 24. 38. 118 Left Deut. 1. (2 Left) Luke 5.
23	e	{ Even. Psalms 121. 122. 123. 124. Left Deut. 2. (2 Left) Gal. 5.
24	f	Watc. 11 m. too fast. { Mo. P. (1) Wisd. 19. (2) Luke 7.
25	g	St. Matthias. { Ev. P. (1) Eccles. 1. (2) Ephes. 1.
26	a	Day break half an hour after 4.
27	b	Quadragesima. { Morn. (1) Gen. 19. to v. 30. (2) Lu. 8.
28	c	{ Even. (1) Gen. 22. (2) Ephes. 2.
		[Watches 10 minutes too fast the 26th Day.]

(THE hinder Parts of each, Sev'n Stars contain,
Called the Lesser, and the Greater-wain.)

The Hare comes next, the Bear-ward, and the Crown,

Then Hercules advances kneeling down:

Great Serpentarius riding on his Snake.

Doth next a formidable Image make.

March hath One and Thirty Days.

Full Moon the 4th day, 1 quart. after 8 in the morning
 Last Quarter the 11th day, 1 quart. after 3 in the morn.
 New Moon the 19th day, 1 quarter after 8 in the morn.
 First Quarter the 27th day, half an ho. aft. 2 in the morn.

- 1 **O** Ember-Week. *David.* Days lengthen'd 4 hours.
- 2 **E** *Watches and Clocks 10 min. faster than a good Sun-dial.*
- 3 **f** Sun rises 1 quarter after 6, sets 3 quarters after 5.
- 4 **g** *[Watches 9 minutes too fast the 5th Day.]*
- 5 **a** Sund. in Lent. { *Mo. P. (1 Les.) Gen. 27. (2) Luk. 10*
- 6 **b** { *Ev. P. (1 Les.) Gen. 24. (2) Phil. 4*
- 7 **c**
- 8 **D** Q. ANNE proclaimed. *Watches 8 minutes too fast.*
- 9 **e**
- 10 **f** Sup rises at 6, and sets at 6. Days and Nights equal.
- 11 **g** *Watches 7 minutes too fast.*
- 12 **a** Sund. in Lent. { *Morn. P. (1 L.) Gen. 39. (2) Luk. 23*
- 13 **b** { *Even. P. (1 L.) Gen. 42. (2) 1 The. 3*
- 14 **c**
- 15 **d** *Watches 6 minutes too fast.*
- 16 **e**
- 17 **f** St Patrick. Sun rises 3 quar. aft. 5, sets 1 quar. aft. 6.
- 18 **g** *Watches 5 minutes too fast.*
- 19 **a** Midlent-Sund. { *Morn. P. (1) Gen. 43. (2) John 6.*
- 20 **b** { *Ev. P. (1) Gen. 45. (2) 1 Tim. 2 & 3*
- 21 **c** *Watches 4 minutes too fast.*
- 22 **d**
- 23 **e** [Sun rises half an h. af. 5, sets half an h. af. 6. 24 D.]
- 24 **f** *W. 3 m. too fast.* { *M. (1) Ecc. 2. (2) Joh. 12.* } Day 13 h.
- 25 **g** Lady-day. { *E. (1) Ecc. 3. (2) 1 Tim. 3.* } Nig. 11 h.
- 26 **a** Sunday in Lent. { *M. (1) Ex. 3. (2) Joh. 13.*
- 27 **b** D. breaks ha. an ho. after 3. { *E. (1) Ex. 5. (2) 2 Tim. 4*
- 28 **c** *Watches 2 minutes too fast.*
- 29 **d**
- 30 **e** Days lengthen'd 6 hours.
- 31 **f** *Watches 1 minute too fast.*

UNDER the tuneful Harp of Orpheus
 Are plac'd the Eagle, and Antinous.
 The Silver Swan her downy Wings do spread
 Above the Dart, and sportive Dolphin's Head.
 Then Pegasus comes flying on amain,
 Andromeda next follows in her Chain :

April hath Thirty Days.

Full Moon the 2d day, at 5 a clock in the afternoon.
 Last Quarter the 9th day, 1 quarter after 6 in the aftern.
 New Moon the 17th day, 1 quarter after 10 at night.
 First Quarter the 25th day, half an hour after 10 morn.

1	g	All-Fools-Day.	Sun rises 1 qu. aft. 5, sets 3 qu. aft. 6.
2	h	Palm-Sunday.	Mor. P. (1L.) Exod. 9. (2L.) Matt. 26.
3	b		Ev. P. (1.) Ex. 10. (2.) Heb. 5. to v. 11.
4	c	Now good Watches, Clocks, and Sun-dials go all together.	
5	d	Day breaks at 3 a Clock.	[v. 20. (2) Job. 18.
6	e	Maunday Thursday.	M. (1) Ps. 22. 40. 54. (1) Gen. 22. 10
7	f	Good-Friday	E Ps. 69. 88 (1) Isa. 53. (2) 1 Pet. 2.
8	g	W. 1 m. too slow.	Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7. D. 14 ho. 1.
9	a	Easter-Day.	Mor. Psalm 2. 57. 111. (1 Left) Exodus 12. (2 Left) Rom. 6.
10	b	Mo. P. (1 L.) Ex. 16. (2) Mat. 28. E. (1) Ex. 17. (2) Acts 3.	Ev. Psalm 113. 114. 118. (1 Left) Exodus 14. (2L) Acts 2. v. 22.
11	c	Mo. P. (1L.) Ex. 20. (2) Luk. 24. to v. 13. Ev. (1) Exod.	
12	d		[32. (2) 1 Cor. 15.
13	e	Watches 2 minutes slower than the Sun.	
14	f		
15	g	Days lengthen'd 7 hours. Marriage comes in to mo-	
16	a	Low-Sunday.	Morn. Pr. (1L.) Numb. 16. (2) Acts 13.
17	b		Even. Pr. (1L.) Numb. 22. (2) Jam. 5.
18	c	[Sun rises 3 qua. aft. 4. sets 1 qu. aft. 7. the 17th day.]	
19	d	Watches 3 min. too slow.	
20	e		
21	f	Day break at 2 a Clock.	
22	g	[St. George 23 day. Q. ANNE Crowned.]	[20.
23	a	2 Sund. aft. Easter.	Morn. (1) Numb. 23 & 24. (2) Acts
24	b	Quind. Pasch. 1 Ret.	Even. (1) Numb. 25. (2) 2 Pet. 2.
25	c	St. Mark.	Mor. (1) Eccles. 4. (2) Acts 22. } D. 15 ho.
26	d	Term be.	Ev. (1) Eccles. 5. (2) 1 Job. 1. } N. 9 h. 10.
27	e	[Sun rises half an ho. aft. 4, sets half an ho. after 7.	
28	f	Watches 4 minutes too slow.	(the 25th Day.)
29	g		M. (1L.) Deut. 4. (2L.) Acts 27.
30	a	3 Sund. aft. Easter.	E. (1) Deut. 5. (2) 2 & 3 Epist. Job

(THE Triangle at a small Distance stands,)
 And at her Feet you see in Perseus's Hands,
 The monstr'ous Gorgon's Head; above are seen
 Cepheus, with Cassiope his Queen.
 Auriga with his Goat and Kids appear
 At last, which ends the Northern Hemisphere.

May hath One and Thirty Days.

Full Moon the 2d day, half an hour after 1 in the morn.

Last Quarter the 9th day, at 10 in the morning.

New Moon the 17th day, at noon.

First Quarter the 24th day, at 5 a Clock in the aftern.

Full Moon the 31st day, at 11 in the morning.

- 1 **h** St. Phil. and Jacob. { *Mor.* (1) *Ecclus.* 7. (2) *Joh.* 1. v. 43.
- 2 **c** Tref. Pas. 2 Retur. { *Ev.* (1) *Ecclus.* 9. (2) *Jude's* Epist.
- 3 **d** Sun rises 1 qu. after 4, sets 3 qu. after 7. Da's leng. 8 h.
- 4 **e** Watches 4 minutes 13 seconds slower than a good Sun-dial.
- 5 **f**
- 6 **g** 4 Sund. after Easter. { *Morn.* (1) *Deut.* 6. (2) *Matt.* 5.
- 7 **h** { *Even.* (1) *Deut.* 7. (2) *Rom.* 6.
- 8 **b** Mens. Pasch. 3 Return.
- 9 **c**
- 10 **d** Day break at 1 a Clock.
- 11 **e** Watches 4 minutes too slow.
- 12 **f**
- 13 **g** Marriage goes out to morrow.
- 14 **h** Rogation-day. { *M. P.* (1) *Deut.* 8. (2) *Matt.* 12.
- 15 **b** Quinq. Pas. 4 Retur. { *E. P.* (1) *Deut.* 9. (2) *Rom.* 13.
- 16 **c** [Sun rises at 4, and sets at 8. Day 16 hours. the 15th.
- 17 **d** Now no real Night, but all Twilight. [(2) *Lu.* 24. v. 44.
- 18 **e** Ascension-day. { *M. Ps.* 8. 15. 21. (1 *L.*) *Deut.* 10.
- 19 **f** Craf. Ascen. 5. Ret. { *E. Ps.* 24. 47. 108. (1 *L.*) 2 *King.* 2.
- 20 **g** [Watches 3 min. too slow. 21st day] [(1) *Eph.* 4. to v. 17.
- 21 **h** Ascension-Sunday. { *Mor. P.* (1) *Deut.* 12. (2) *Matt.* 19.
- 22 **b** Term ends. { *Even. P.* (1) *Deut.* 13. (2) 1 *Cor.* 4.
- 23 **c**
- 24 **d**
- 25 **e**
- 26 **f** Days lengthened 9 hours
- 27 **g** Watches 2 minutes too slow.
- 28 **h** Whitsunday. { *Morn. Ps.* 48. 68. (1) *Deut.* 16. to v. 18. (2) *Acts* 10. v. 34.
- 29 **b** K. Charles II. Nat. and Ret. { *Even. Ps.* 104. 145. (1) *Isa.* 11. (2) *Acts* 19. to v. 21.
- 30 **c** Mo. P. (1 *L.*) 1 *Sam.* 19. v. 18. (2) 1 *Th.* 5. v. 12. to v. 24.
- 31 **d** Ember-week. { *Ev. P.* (1 *L.*) *Deut.* 30. (2) 1 *Joh.* 4. to v. 14.

The Twelve Signs, or Constellations of the Zodiack.

BETWEEN the North and South, all round the Sky,
Just in the midst, Twelve Constellations lie

We call the Signs; and First the *Ram* begins,
The *Bull* next follows, then the loving *Twins*.

June hath Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 8th day, 3 quarters after 3 in the morn.
 New Moon the 15th day, half an hour before midnight.
 First Quarter the 22d day, half an ho. aft. 10 in the even.
 Full Moon the 29th day, 3 quarters after 9 in the even.

e Watches 1 minute slower than the Sun.

f Marriage comes in to morrow.

g Trinity Sunday. { Mor. (1L.) Gen. 3. (2L.) Matt. 3.

b Cro. Trin. 1 Ret. { Ev. (1L.) Gen. 18. (2L.) 1 Joh. 5.

c Now Watches, Clocks, and the Sun go altogether again.

d Sun rises 42 m. after 3, sets 18 m. after 8 at Coventry.

e Term begins

g [Watches 1 minute too fast the 11th Day.]

h S. Barnabas. { Mor. (1L.) Josh. 10. (2) Acts 14.

b Octab. Trin. 2 Ret. { E. (1) Josh. 13. (2) Acts 15. to v. 36.

c [Longest Day 16 ho. 36 min. 30 seconds. the 12 day.]

d No Night this Month, but all Twilight.

e Watches 2 minutes too fast.

g { Mor. (1) Judges 4. (2) Luke 2.

h 2 Sund. after Trin. { Ev. (1) Judges 5. (2) Galat. 2.

b Quind. Trin. 3 Return.

e Watches 3 minutes to fast.

d Days 16 hours and an half long.

f { Mor. (1) Mal. 3. (2) Mat. 3.

g S. John Bapt. { Ev. (1) Mal. 4. (2) Mat. 14. to v. 13.

h 3 Sund. after Trin. { Mor. (1L.) 1 Sam. 2. (2) Luke 8.

b Tref. Trin. 4. Ret. { Ev. (1L.) 1 Sam. 3. (2) Ephe. 2.

c [Watches 4 minutes too fast the 26th day.]

d Term ends.

e S. Peter and Paul. { Mor. (1L.) Eccclus. 15. (2L.) Acts 3.

f { Ev. (1L.) Eccclus. 19. (2L.) Acts 4.

THE Sea-Crab, Lion, and the Virgin tender;
 Then comes the Balance, Scorpion, and Bow-bender;
 The bearded Goat, next follows in the train,
 The Waterman comes next, then Fishes twain,
 Do bring you round unto the Ram again.

July hath One and Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 7th day, 3 qu. of an ho. aft. 8 in the even.
 New Moon the 15th day, 1 quarter after 9 in the morn.
 First Quarter the 22th day, half an ho. aft. 3 in the mor.
 Full Moon the 29th day, at 10 a Clock in the morning.

1	g		{ M. (1) 1 Sam. 12. (2) Luk. 14.
2	A	4 Sunday aft. Trinity	{ E. (1) 1 Sam. 13. (2) Phil. 2.
3	b	Watches 5 minutes too fast.	
4	c		
5	d	Days shortened half an hour.	
6	e		
7	f		
8	g	Sun rises at 4, and sets at 8. D's 16. N's 8 hours long.	
9	A	5 Sund. aft. Trinity	{ Mor. (1) 1 Sam. 15. (2) Luke 21.
10	b		{ Ev. (1) 1 Sam. 17. (2) 1 Thes. 1.
11	c		
12	d		
13	e		
14	f		
15	g	Swithins. Watches 5 min. 46 Seconds too fast for the Sun.	
16	A	6 Sund. after Trinity	{ M. (1) 2 Sam. 12. (2) Job. 4.
17	b	Days shortened 1 hou.	{ E. (1) 2 Sam. 17. (2) 2 Thes. 3.
18	c	Day breaks at 1 a Clock.	
19	d	Dog-days begin.	
20	e	Sun rises 1 quarter after 4, sets 3 quarters after 7.	
21	f		
22	g		{ Mo. (1) 2 Sam. 21. (2) Job. 11.
23	A	7 Sund. after Trinity	{ Ev. (1) 2 Sam. 24. (2) 2 Tim. 2.
24	b		
25	c	St. James.	{ Morn Pr. (1 L.) Ecclus. 21. (2 L.) Job. 13.
26	d		{ Eve. Pr. (1 L.) Ecclus. 22. (2 L.) 2 Tim. 4.
27	e		
28	f	Watches 5 minutes too fast. Sun rises half an ho. aft. 4.	
29	g	Days 15 hours. Nights 9 hours.	
30	A	8 Sund. after Trinity	{ Mo. (1) 1 Kings 13. (2) Job. 18.
31	b		{ Ev. (1) 1 Kings 17. (2) Heb. 2.

The Southern Constellations.

WITHIN the Space o'th' Southern Hemisphere,
 No more than Fifteen Images appear;
 The monstrous *Whale* claims Place before the rest,
Eridanus's Streams flow near his Breast.

August hath One and Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 6th day, 3 quart. after 1 in the aftern.

New Moon the 13th day, 3 quart. after 5 in the aftern.

First Quarter the 20th day, at 9 in the morning.

Full Moon the 28th Day, at 1 in the morning.

c Lammas-Day. Day break at 2 a Clock.

d

e

f Watches 4 minutes too fast.

g Days shorten'd 2 hou.

a 9 Sund. after Trinity.

b Sun rises 3 quart. after 4.

c Sun sets 1 quart. after 7.

d Watches 3 minutes too fast.

e

f

g Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7. Days 14 h. Nights 10 h

a 10 Sund. after Trinity.

b [W. 2 m. too fast 13 day.]

c

d

e Watches 1 minute too fast.

f Days shortened 3 hours.

g Watches, Clocks, and good Sun-dials go all alike to morrow.]

a 11 Sund. after Trinity.

b Day break at 3 a Clock.

c Sun rises 1 quarter after 5, sets 3 quarters after 6.

d Watches 1 minute too slow for the Sun.

e St. Bartholomew.

f

g [Dog-days end 27 Day.]

a 12 Sund. after Trinity.

b [Watches 2 minutes too slow the 27th day.]

c Sun rises half an ho. after 5, sets half an ho. after 6.

d Watches 3 minutes too slow. Day's 13 ho. Nt's 11 ho. 1

e

THE *Hare* is next, and then *Orion* bright
Who shines most glorious in a Winters Night.
Then comes the great Dog *Sirius*, at whole Tail
The famous *Argo* spreads her yielding Sail;
Above her Masts the *Little Dog* doth flame:
(This Constellation hath no Latin Name.)

September hath Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 5th day, at 5 a Clock in the morning.

New Moon the 12th day, at 3 quart. after 1 in the morn.

First Quarter the 18th day, at 1 quart. aft. 6 in the aftern.

Full Moon the 26th day, 3 quarters after 5 in the aftern.

- 1 f Day breaks half an hour after 3.
- 2 g Watches 4 min. slower than a good Sun-dial. [D's. shor. 4h.
- 3 a 13 Sund. after Trin. } Mor. (1) 2 Kings 19. (2) Mat. 4
- 4 b } Ev. (1) 2 Kings 23. (2) Rom. 4
- 5 c Watc. 5 min. too slow. [Sun rises 3 qu. aft. 5. sets 1 qu.
- 6 d [aft. 6. the 4th day.]
- 7 e Watches 6 minutes too slow.
- 8 f
- 9 g [Watches 7 minutes too slow the 10th day.]
- 10 a 14 Sund. after Trin. } Mor. (1) Jer. 5. (2) Matt. 11.
- 11 b } Ev. (1 L.) Jer. 22. (2) Rom. 11.
- 12 c Sun rises at 6, and sets at 6. Days and Nights equal.
- 13 d Watches 8 minutes too slow.
- 14 e Day breaks at 4 a Clock.
- 15 f Ember-week.
- 16 g Watc. 9 min. too slow. } Mor. (1) Jer. 35. (2) Matt. 18.
- 17 a 15 Sund. after Trin. } Even. (1) Jer. 36. (2) 1 Cor. 2.
- 18 b Days shortened 5 hours.
- 19 c
- 20 d Watc. 10 min. too slow. Sun rises 1 q. af. 6, sets 3 q. af. 5.
- 21 e S. Matthew. } Morn. (1 L.) Eccclus. 35. (2 L.) Matt. 22.
- 22 f } Even. (1 L.) Eccclus. 38. (2 L.) 1 Cor. 6.
- 23 g Watches 11 minutes too slow.
- 24 a 16 Sund. after Trin. } Mor. (1 L.) Ezek. 2. (2) Matt. 25.
- 25 b } Ev. (1 L.) Ezek. 13. (2) 1 Cor. 9.
- 26 c Watches 12 minutes too slow.
- 27 d Days 11 hours, Nights 13 hours long.
- 28 e Sun rises half an hour after 6, sets half an hour after 5.
- 29 f S. Michael. } M. (1) Gen. 32. (2) Acts 12. to v. 20.
- 30 g Watc. 13 m. too slow. } E. (1) Dan. 10. v. 5. (2) Ju. 6 to v. 16.

N E X T Hydra stretcheth out her Tail afar ;
 The Crow and Pitcher, near it seated are :
 The monstrous Centaure holds the Wolf by th' Heel ;
 Then comes the Altar and Ixion's Wheel.
 The Southern Fish at last brings up the rear,
 And thus you have the Southern Hemisphere.

October hath One and Thirty Days.

1st Quarter the 4th day, 1 qu. after 6 in the Evening.
 New Moon the 11th day, 3 qu. after 10 in the Morning.
 1st Quarter the 18th day, 3 qu. after 7 in the Morning.
 Full Moon the 26th day, at Noon.

17 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Ezek. 14. (2) Mark 4.
 [*E.* (1) Ezek. 18. (2) 1 Cor. 16.

Days shortned 6 hours.
 Watches and Clocks 14 Minutes too slow for the Sun.
 Sun Rises 3 quarters after 6. Sets 1 quarter after 5.

18 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Ezek. 20. (2) Mark 1.
 [*E.* (1) Ezek. 24. (2) 2 Cor. 7.

Watches 15 Minutes too slow.
 Day breaks at 5 a Clock.
 Sun Rises at 7 and Sets at 5. Days 10 ho. Nights 14 h. long.

19 Sund. after Trin. *M.* (1) Dan. 3. (2) Luke 1. to 39.
 [*E.* (1) Dan. 6. (2) Gal. 1.

St. Luke. *M.* (1) Eccl. 51. (2) Luk. 4. *E.* (1) Job 1. (2) Gal. 4.
 Days shortned 7 Hours.
 Tres. Michael. 1 Return. Sunrises 1 qu. aft. 7, sets 3 qu. aft. 4.
 [*E.* (1) Mic. 6. (2) Eph. 2.

20 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Joel 2. (2) Luke 8.
 Term begins. Watches 16 min. too slow.

Crispin. [Day break at half an h. after 5 the 27th day.]

Sun Rises half an Hour after 7, Sets half an Hour after 4.
 Mens. Mich. 2 Return. Days 9, Nights 15 hours long.

S. Simon and Jude. *M.* (1) Job 24 and 25. (2) Luk. 14. *E.* (1)

21 Sunday after Trinity. [Job 42. (2) Phil. 2.

[*M.* (1) Hab. 2. (2) Luke 14. *Ev.* (1) Prov. 1. (2) Phil. 3.

The Southern Constellations as can't be seen in this Island,
 twelve in Number.

ABOUT the Southern Pole, far distant be
 twelve Constellations, which we cannot see,
 they're call'd the *Craw*, the Arabian *Phoenix*, and
 the *Indian Man*, with three Darts in his Hand.

November hath Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 3d day, at 9 a Clock in the Morning.

New Moon the 9th day, at 9 at Night.

First Quarter the 17th day, at 1 a Clock in the Morning.

Full Moon the 25th day, half an hour after 6 in the Morning.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | d | All-Saints. <i>M.</i> (1) <i>Wisd.</i> 3 to v. 10. (2) <i>Heb.</i> 11. v. 33, &c. |
| 2 | e | All-Souls. [<i>E.</i> (1) <i>Wisd.</i> 5 to v. 17. (2) <i>Rev.</i> 19 to v. 17] |
| 3 | f | Craf. Animar. 3 Return. Sun rises 3 quarters after 7. |
| 4 | g | <i>Watches</i> 15 Minutes slower than good Sun-Dials. |
| 5 | a | Powder Treason. (See the particular Service for the Day) |
| 6 | b | |
| 7 | c | |
| 8 | d | <i>Watches</i> 14 minutes too slow. |
| 9 | e | |
| 10 | f | Day breaks 3 quarters after 5. |
| 11 | g | St. Martin. <i>Watches</i> 13 minutes too slow. 12 d. |
| 12 | a | 23 S. after Trinity. <i>M.</i> (1) <i>Prov.</i> 11. (2) <i>John</i> 4. <i>Ev.</i> (1) |
| 13 | b | Craf. Martin. 4 Return. [<i>Prov.</i> 12. (2) 2 <i>Theff.</i> 3.] |
| 14 | c | |
| 15 | d | <i>Watches</i> 12 minutes too slow. |
| 16 | e | Sun rises at 8, and sets at 4. D. 8 h. Nights 16. h. long. |
| 17 | f | |
| 18 | g | Octab. Martin. 5 Return. <i>Watches</i> 11 minutes too slow. |
| 19 | a | 24 Sund. after Trinity. <i>M.</i> (1) <i>Prov.</i> 13. (2) <i>John</i> 1 |
| 20 | b | [<i>Ev.</i> (1) <i>Prov.</i> 14. (2) 2 <i>Tim.</i> 2] |
| 21 | c | <i>Watches</i> 10 minutes too slow. |
| 22 | d | |
| 23 | e | |
| 24 | f | <i>Watches</i> 9 Minutes too slow. |
| 25 | g | Quind. Martin. 6 Return. Days shortened 9 hours. |
| 26 | a | 25 Sunday after Trinity. <i>M.</i> (1) <i>Prov.</i> 15. (2) <i>John</i> 1 |
| 27 | b | <i>Watches</i> 8 Minutes too slow. [<i>E.</i> (1) <i>Prov.</i> 16. (2) <i>Heb.</i> |
| 28 | c | Term ends. <i>Watches</i> 7 Min. too slow. |
| 29 | d | |
| 30 | e | S. Andrew. <i>M.</i> (1) <i>Pr.</i> 20. (2) <i>Acts</i> 1. <i>E.</i> (1) <i>Pr.</i> 21. (2.) <i>Heb.</i> |

THE Bird of Paradise, the little Fly;
 The fine tail'd Peacock, the Camelion fly;
 The South Triangle, and the Southern Snake;
 The Toncon Goose with its long monstrous Beak;
 The Fish Dorado, and the flying Fish;
 Two Magellanick Clouds likewise there is.

December hath One and Thirty Days.

Quarter the 2d Day, 1 quarter after 3 in the Afternoon.

Moon the 5th day, half an hour after 10 in the Morning.

Quarter the 16th day, at 10 at Night.

Moon the 24th day, at 10 at Night.

Quarter the last day, a little after Midnight.

Watches 6 min. too slow.

Sun rises 1 quarter after 8. sets 3 quarters after 3 a Clock.

Advent Sunday. *M.* (1) Isa. 1. (2) Acts 4. *E.* (1) Isa. 2. (2) Heb. 9.

Watches 4 Minutes too slow.

Marriage goes out on Advent Sunday, and comes not in again till the 13th day of January next.

Watches 3 Minutes too slow.

Sun rises 18 min. after 8. sets 42 min. after 3.

Watches 2 min. too slow.

[(2) Jam. 3.

2 Sunday in Advent. *M.* (1) Isa. 4. (2) Act. 10. *E.* (1) Isa. 24

Watch 1 min. too slow. Longest Night is 16 ho. 36. min.

The Shortest Day at Coventry, is 7 ho. 23 min. 30. sec.

Now good Watches, Clocks, and Sun-Dials go all equal again.

Day breaks at 6 a Clock.

Winter Week Watches 1 minute too fast.

3 Sund. in Adv. *M.* (1) Is. 25. (2) Act. 17. *E.* (1) Is. 26. (2) 1 Pet. 5.

(Watches 2 minutes too fast 17 day.)

Watches 3 min. too fast.

[(2) 1 Joh. 1.

St. Thomas. *M.* (1) Prov. 23. (2) Act. 21. *E.* (1) Prov. 24

(Watches 4 min. too fast 21 day.) Sun rises a qu. after 8.

Watches 5 min. too fast.

[(2) 1 Joh. 4.

4 Sund. in Adv. *M.* (1) Prov. 30. (2) Ac. 24. *E.* (1) Pr. 32

Christmas day. *M.* (1) E. g. to v. 8. (2) Luk. 2, to v. 15. *E.* (1) Is. 7, 10. (2) Tit. 3, 4.

St. Steven. *M.* (1) Pr. 28. (2) Ac. 6. *E.* (1) Ec. 4. (2) Ac. 7.

St. John. *Ev.* *M.* (1) Ec. 5. (2) Rev. 1. *E.* (1) Ec. 6. (2) Rev. 22

Infants. *M.* (1) Jer. 31. to v. 18. (2) Act. 25. *E.* (1)

[Wisd. 1. (2) 1 Joh. 5

Watch. 8 min. too fast.

5 aft. Christm. d. *M.* (1) Is. 37. (2) Ac. 28. *E.* (1) Is. 38. (2) Jude.

Thus have I given my Fair Reader an account of all the Constellations, or Images, invented by the Ancients, being 48 in Number, whereof 21 are in the Northern Hemisphere, 12 in the Zodiac, 5 in the Southern Hemispheres; to which are added, by the modern Astronomers, 12 more towards the South Pole, which are to be seen by any of the Inhabitants of Europe. B 2

The Marks or Characters of the Seven Planets.
 Saturn ♄, Jupiter ♃, Mars ♂, Sol or the Sun ☉.
 Venus ♀, Mercury ☿, Luna or the Moon ☾.

The Names and Characters of the Twelve Signs.
 Aries, or the Ram ♈. Taurus, or the Bull ♉. Gemini, or
 Twins ♊. Cancer, the Crab-fish ♋. Leo, the Lion ♌. Virgo,
 Virgin ♍. Libra, the Ballance ♎. Scorpio, the Scorpion
 Sagittarius, the Archer ♐. Capricornus, the He-Goat ♑. Aq
 rius, the Water-bearer ♒. Pisces, the Fishes ♓.

The Characters of the Aspects.
 Conjunction ☿. Sextile ✳. Quartile ☐. Trine △. Opposition

Some other Characters in Use.
 Dragon's Head ☊. Dragon's Tail ☋. Tellus, or the Ea
 ☉. The Parts of Fortune ☿.

The Common Notes of the Year 1710.
 The Golden Number 11. Cycle of the Sun 11. Dominical
 Letter A. Roman Indiction 3. Epact 11. Easter Day April 9.

Times when Marriage comes in and goes out this Year
 Marriage comes in this Year January 13. goes out Feb. 4.
 Marriage comes in again April 16. goes out again May 14.
 Then Marriage comes in again June 4. and goes out Dec. 3.
 And then it comes not in again till Jan. 13. next Year.

The Four Terms this Year.
 Hilary Term begins Jan. 23. Ends Feb. 13.
 Easter Term begins Apr. 26. Ends May 22.
 Trinity Term begins June 9. Ends June 28.
 Michaelmas Term begins Oct. 23. Ends Nov. 23.

The Eclipses of this Year 1710.
 THE two great Lights of Heaven, the SUN and MOON,
 each this Year be twice eclipsed. North

THE First is an Eclipse
 of the MOON upon the
 Second Day of February;
 being Candlemas day, be-
 twixt the hours of ten and
 eleven at Night, and, if the
 air be clear, will be visi-
 ble to us: Near ten parts
 of twelve of the Moon's
 Diameter will be obscu-
 red, by the Shadow of the
 Earth, on the South part
 of her Body, according to
 the Type here in the Mar-
 gin.



South

The Eclipses in 1710.

Ho. Min. Sec.

O the Inhabitants of the City of Coventry }
 the Beginning of this Eclipse will be at } 8 54 18 }
 the true Opposition is at } 12 16 37 } p. m.
 Middle or greatest Obscuration at } 10 21 41 }
 End of the Eclipse at } 11 43 24 }
 Total Duration will be } 2 53 26 }
 Digits Eclipsed } 9 56 43 South.

Min. Sec.

Altitude of the Moon at the { Beginning 38 48 } North descen.
 End 29 19 }

THE Second Eclipse is of

SUN, upon Feb. 17.

in the Afternoon, and

(if the Air be clear) ap-

pear to us in England, a

considerable Eclipse; for

more than two third parts of

the Sun's Body will be dar-

kened, on the North part:

the Type in the Mar-

shall be a great and

total Eclipse in divers

parts of the World, but by

reason of the Sun's Diameter

exceeds that of the Moon,

it will appear a bright Circle of the Body of the Sun encompassing

the Moon on all parts (as it did at Rome on the 9th of April 1576.)

Ho. Min. Sec.

THE Beginning of this Eclipse, to the Inha- }
 bitants of the City of Coventry, will be at } 11 12 17 mane.
 the greatest Obscuration at } 0 42 38 }
 the visible Conjunction at } 0 45 18 } p. m.
 the End at } 2 10 18 }
 Total Duration is } 2 58 1 }
 Digits Eclipsed } 8 8 36 North

Min. Sec.

on's Latitude seen at the { Beginning 0 17 South } ascend.
 End 16 57 North }

THE Third will be an Eclipse of the MOON, on the 29th day of

between 9 and 10 a Clock in the Morning, therefore not visi-

ble to us: she will be 9 Digits 12 Min. darkened.

Next is an Eclipse of the SUN on August 13. near 6 of the Clock in the Afternoon; And

the SUN be then, to us in Great Britain, an hour high; yet the Moon's South La-

being great, and being increased by her South Parallax, doth depress her too low, as

oppose between the Sun and us, or indeed, of any part of Europe. But in the Southern

it will be both total and central, and formidable to behold; and in the Latitude of

56 min. South, and Longitude 138 deg. 3 min. West from Coventry. This Eclipse be-

gin Rising. In Lat. 30 deg. 13 min S. and Long. 151 deg. 54 min. West from Covent-

will be centrally eclipsed at Sun Rising. In Lat 41 deg. 14 min S. and Long. 165 deg.

from Cov. he will be centrally eclipsed in the nonagesim. deg. 147 54 S. and Long.

W. from Cov. he will be centrally eclipsed at Sun Setting: And in Lat 57.26 S. and

44 2 W. from Cov. the Eclipse ends at Sun Setting.

B3

The

The SECOND PART of the Womens Almanack for the Year 1710.

A DISCOURSE of the Nature of LOVE; of the various Passions it raiseth in the Soul, particularly in the Absence and Presence of the Beloved Object, and the Disorders it causeth in the Body. Last Years Enigma's explained in Verse. Six New ones proposed all to be explained: The Author promises to present 20 of the Diaries to the Lady that first sends to him the Explication of the last of them, and 12 to any Person that first answers the 16th Arithmetical Question. Last Years Arithmetical Questions answered in Verse. Six more new ones proposed. The Story of the Unfortunate Lover continued, and concluded. An Advertisement of a New Almanack, this Year publish'd by the Author.

LOVE is not only the Spring of the Passions, but as Seneca affirms, is all the Passions in one; that according to its different Conditions, it hath different Names; but that Custom hath so prevailed, as in its Birth it beareth the most glorious Name. For when an Inclination is formed in the Heart, and that a pleasing Object doth with *delight* stir up the Will, we call it *Love*; when it sallies forth from it self, to join with what it loves, we call it *Desire*; when it grows more vigorous, and that its Strength promiseth good Success, we call it *Hope*; when it encourageth it self against the Difficulties it meets with, we call it *Fortitude*; when it prepares to fight, and seek out Weapons to defeat its Enemies, we call it *Boldness*. But in all these Conditions it is still Love; these are but several Motions which it causeth, and different Figures which it assumes.

WITHOUT Love there would be no Sciences in the World. Virtue would be without Followers, and Civil Society would be but an imaginary good. It is that which breeds in us a desire of fair things, and makes us possess them; and, by a wonderful incantation, changeth us, and transforms us into them. It is the pleasing Wound which Man hath received from a beautiful Object: It is the Beam of a Sun which warms him; a Charm whose Vertue is attractive. To it we owe all the good things we possess, and if it drive not from us the Ills which necessarily accompanies this Life, at least it sweetens them, nay, and cures

ers them pleasing, and makes them the Instruments of our
ity.

LOVE's the most generous Passion of the Mind,
The softest Refuge Innocence can find;
The safe director of unguided Youth,
Fraught with kind Wishes, and secur'd by Truth:
That Cordial Drop Heav'n in our Cup has thrown,
To make the nauseous draught of Life go down. [*Rocheſter.*
As Love that forms us to a civil Life, that teaches us to be
sweet, obedient, and faithful; it renders us eloquent and in-
duous: And indeed, had it not been altered by Men, it had
not produced any other Effects but these; and we had not
been obliged to have added to its Elogies, the Crimes of which
it is accused, and the Ills which at all times it hath done through
the whole World.

FOR when this *Passion* is fixed upon *base and Terrestrial Ob-*
jects, that noble Vigour which incites the Mind to fair Actions
withers; that divine Fire, wherewith they say the Soul is
kindled, and which naturally raiseth it towards Heaven, decay-
eth and dies under its weight: then it is, that it corrupts Ver-
tue, ruins Society, and renders Art despicable,

WE shall not here undertake to give an account of *all its Dis-*
orders, neither will we stain this Discourse with the Blood and
Tears it hath brought into Families and States, let it suffice to
say LOVE is the most dangerous Enemy *Wisdom* can have; for
all these Passions which may disturb her, there is only LOVE
against whom she hath no Defence. Those that enter violent-
ly into the Mind, are but almost of a Moments continuance; those
that enter by slow degrees, she soon perceives and stops their
Progress. But LOVE slides in so secretly, that it is impossible
to observe its Entry or its Progress; like a mask'd Enemy, it ad-
vanceth and seizeth all the parts of the Soul, before it is disco-
vered: When there is no means to be found to get him out,
he triumphs, and Wisdom and Reason must become his Slaves.
THERE are but few Objects which can reach the Soul, which
is not able to move this *Passion*; Riches, Honour, Pleasure, and
all word all Goods (whether false or true) may raise it, but I
cannot disembroil this Chaos; my design is to speak of no o-
ther kind of LOVE but that which *Beauty begets in the Appetite*,
of those various Storms and Emotions it raiseth both in the
Mind and Body.

BEAUTY, like Ice, our footing does betray,
Who can tread sure on the smooth slipp'ry way

Pleas'd

Pleas'd with the Passage we slide swiftly on,
And see the Dangers which we cannot shun. [Dryden]

THE first Wound that *Beauty* gives the Soul is almost insensible, and altho' the Poison of *Love* be already in her, and dispersed too thro' all her Parts, yet 'till she not believe her self sick, nor at least thinks not her Mischief so great.

AT first we take it for a simple Liking, or the complacency we bear to a lovely Person, with whose Presence we are pleas'd, of whom we delight to discourse, whose remembrance is sweet, and the desires we have to see and entertain her are so calm, that *Wisdom*, with all its Severity, cannot condemn them; even *she* approveth them, and passeth them for Civilities, and necessary Duties: But they are not long at a stand, they by little and little increase, and at last, by frequent Agitations of the Soul, they kindle that Fire which was there hid, and cause the Flame to increase which burns and devours it.

AND FOR *Beauty*, like white Powder, makes no noise,

And yet the silent Hypocrite destroys. [Cleaveland]

THEN this pleasing Image, which never presented it self to the mind, but with sweetness and respect, becomes insolent and imperious; it enters every Moment, (or more fully to express it) it never leaves it, it mixeth with its most serious thoughts, it troubles the most pleasing, and profanes the most sacred, it even slides into our Dreams, and by an insufferable perfidiousness, it shews it self in them severe and cruel, when there is nothing to be feared; or abuseth us with a vain Hope, when we ought truly to despair. Then *Love*, who was before but a Child, becomes the Father of all the Passions; but a cruel Father, who hath no sooner produced one, but he stifles it to make room for another, which he spares no less than the former; at once he causeth a hundred kinds of desires and designs to live and die, and to see hope and despair, boldness and fear, joy and grief (which he causeth continually to succeed one another;) despatch and anger, which he makes to flash out every Moment: and the mixture of all these Passions, it's impossible but you must fancy some great Tempest, where the Fury of the Wind raiseth, throws down and confounds the Waves, where Lightning and Thunder breaks the Clouds, where Light and Darkness, Heaven and Earth, seem to return to their first Confusion.

BUT as there are times when Storms are more violent and more common, there are also Encounters, wherein this Tempest of Love is stronger, and more frequent. The chief, in my O

pinion

union are the *Presence*, and the *Absence* of the beloved Person; her *Love*, and her *Hate*, and the *Concurrence* of a *Rival*; and I may say, that these are the five *Acts* wherein all the *Accidents*, and all the *Intricacies* of this *Passion* are represented; at least if there are others, they pass behind the *Curtain*, and out of the *Spectators* Sight.

LET us imagin then a *Lover* to be *absent* from his *beloved Object*, *Disquiet*, and *Fretting* pursue him every where, he hath no *Friends* but are *importunate*, the *divertisements* which were most pleasing to him are *troublesome*,

THE tedious *Hours* move heavily away,
And each long *Minute* seems a *lazy Day*. [O'tway.

IN SHORT there is nothing in his *Life* which displeaseth him not, but *Silence* and *Solitude*, as if he were possessed with those *strange diseases* which makes us hate the *Light* and *Men*. He loves nothing but *Darkness* and *Deserts*, there he entertains the *Woods*, the *Brooks*, the *Winds*, and the *Stars*; they have nothing as he fancies but what is conformable to the *humour* of her he loves, and to the *pains* he suffers. He calls them *insensible* as she is, and finds them, like him, in *perpetual Agitation*; and after having a long time tormented his *Spirit* with such like *Chimera's*, he begins to think of those *happy Moments* when he shall again see that *dearable Object*, that he may speak to her, and give her an account of his *Sighs* and of the *Tears* he shed in her *absence*,

THROUGH Seas of Tears (where ev'ry Sigh's a Gale!)

Young Lovers must to Beauties Temple sail:

No calmer way by the rash Child is giv'n,

Than pass by Hell, before they come to Heav'n.

SOMETIMES he meditates the complaints wherewith he must soften her *Rigour*, the thanks wherewith he will receive her *Favours*, and the *Vows* wherewith he will confirm his *Servitude*. Sometimes he puts *Pen* to *Paper*; he writes, blots out, tears, and if he have any thoughts that may securely stay on the *Paper*, they are those only which witness the *Excess* of his *Love* and *Fidelity*; and then what *Artifices* doth he not imploy to procure the delivery of his *Letters*? What *Extravagances* doth he not commit when he receives any, or even when any thing that hath but touched the Person he loves comes to his hands? He keeps them always joyn'd to his *Eyes*, or to his *Lips*; he makes them his *Idols*, and would not change them for *Scepters* and *Diadems*. To conclude, we may say that *Absence* is the true

Night

Night of Lovers, not only because their *Sun* as they say, *illuminates them no more*, but also because that all their *Pleasures* are but as in a *Dream*, and at that time, all their *Ills* are *irritated* and *augmented*.

BUT let's consider the *Day* which follows *this Night*, 'tis infallibly the *Presence* of the Person beloved: Indeed a Lover calls it no other, who believes that when he comes near it, all the *Beauty* in the *World* is discovered to his *Eyes*; he finds a new *Heat* dispers'd thro' his *Soul*, and a certain Mixture of *Joy* and *Astonishment* causeth him so pleasant a *Trouble*, that he is *ravish'd* therewith, and as it were out of himself: Then how proud, bold or eloquent soever he be, he must humble himself, be afraid and lose his *Speech*: it avails him nothing to have prepared his *Courage* and *Discourse*, they prove but so many *Dreams* and *Fantasies* which vanish at the *Sight* of this *Light*; nothing but his *Eyes* can speak for him, which witness by their looks what an *Excess* of *Pleasure* and respect this meeting affords him; but whatever is said, that this is the particular *Language* of *Love*, there is yet another which is much more proper, and which is also far stronger than this: for altho' there are *Passions* as violent as this, yet there is none which inspires like this, such extravagant and ridiculous *Words*; for a Lover scarce utters one probable *Word*: What care and what *Interest* soever he imployes to make himself believed; all his *Discourses* and *Writings* are perpetual *Hyperboles*; he burns, he languisheth, he dies; he speaketh of nothing but of *Prisons*, of *Chains* and of *Tormens*; he calls her he loves his *Sun*, his *Heart*, his *Soul*, and his *Life*; he swears that he alone hath more *Love* than all *Men* besides, that his *Passion* is infinite and shall be eternal.

Go bid the Needle his dear North forsake,

To which with trembling reverence it dorth bend;

Go bid the Stones a Journey upward make,

Go bid th' ambitious Flame no more ascend;

And when these False to their own Motions prove,

Then will I cease, thee, thee alone to love.

[Cowley.

IN BRIEF, all his words are beyond the *Truth*, his *Designs* and his *Promises* beyond his *Power*, and all his *Actions* beneath his *Courage*; for there is no so base *Submission* which he will not make; there is no *Service* so low or vile which he will not render; there is no *Subjection* among *Slaves* so diligent, so careful and so express as his; he often adores a Person that disdains him, courts a *Confident* that betrays him, cherishes *Servants* that

at mock him; he must use his Enemies with respect, his friends with indifferency, and all the rest of the World with scorn; he must suffer without complaining; he must fear all, desire much, hope for little: in a Word he must love his Ill, and hate himself.

WANT of Room will not give me leave at present to speak of the profuse Expence he makes, the Danger he runs through to gain only a Word or a favourable look, *The Transports of Joy which a good Reception yeilds him; The Excess of Grief and Despair which a Disdain causeth; The Furies which Jealousy inspires when a Rival traverseth his Pursuit; and the rest of the Extragancies which Love causeth*, although indeed they cannot all be discovered. For besides that there are no Disorders in the other Passions which are not to be found in this, that its capability of all the Follies which can possess a distracted Mind, it hath so many Faces and several Countenances, that its impossible to make their Picture; sometimes its violent and impercious, sometimes sweet and peaceable, in some pleasant and roying, in others peevish and severe, in many bold and insolent, in others timorous and modest: It appears ingenious and stupid, fantastical, light, furious, and in a hundred other Fashions, which seems to be the cause that some feigned Love to be the Son of the Wind and of *Iris*, to shew the Wonder and the Variety which there was in this Passion, and to teach us that his Original is as much hid as that of those two kind of Meteors. I shall conclude with a Word or two of the Changes this Passion causeth in the Body, and more particularly in the Face.

I DO NOT believe that he who first painted LOVE with a Veil before his Eyes, intended thereby to shew the Blindness which is in *that Passion*, but either through the Debility, or by the Privilege of his Art, he was obliged to hide what he could not express: In effect, what Colour, nay even what Words can express all the Changes which Love causeth in our *Eyes*? How can that resplendent Humidity be represented which we see shine in them? that modest disquie, that laughing Grief, and that amorous Anger which is to be perceived in them? Now you shall see them turn this way, and now that; now sweetly lift themselves up, and then by little and little fall down again, and pitifully turn towards the beloved Object. Sometimes they dwell on it as if they were fixed, sometimes they turn from it as if they dazled, sometimes their Looks are quick, sometimes sweeter and languishing, now they fly out with Liberty, and now the

they steal and escape between the Lids, which seem as if they would shut upon them: In a Word, all the Motions wherewith the Eyes in other Passions are agitated are to be observed in this: you shall always find Laughter or Tears, which sometime agree, and mingle together, although they are sunk and hollow, they do not therefore dry up or lessen; on the contrary they seem bigger and more humid than they were before, unless it be after a tedious Grief, or an extreme despair, for then they become dry, dim, cast down, and ser. The *Forehead* in this Passion seldom gathers it self; on the contrary it seems as if it were extended, and if Sorrow, sometimes casts it down, the Wrinkles do scarce so much as break its Evenness; 'tis there where the Redness begins to appear which *Love* often raiseth in the Face, and even then when the other Parts are pale, this always retains something of its first Colour, sometimes the *Lips* are red and moist, sometimes pale and dry, and they never almost move without forming a pleasing Smile, sometimes the undermost is seen to tremble and to whiten with a subtil Froth; sometimes the *Tongue* passeth over them and by a light touch and trembling which it gives, it flatters and tickles them; when it would form Words it lisps, and the Humidity which the Desire raiseth in the Mouth stifles and drowns them: Even the *Ears* are of no use to a Lover, he hears not half what you say to him; if he answers 'tis with Confusion, and his Discourse is every Moment interrupted by deep and long Sighs, which his Heart and his Lungs incessantly exhale: if he speaks of his Passion, 'tis with a trembling and softened Voice, which he lets fall at every Stroke by those passionate Accents, which Desire, Grief, and Admiration usually form: he grows pale, lean, and loseth his Appetite, he cannot sleep; and if sometime Grief and Weariness overtake him, his Slumbers are continually interrupted by Dreams, which do often more afflict his Mind than the true Ills which he suffers: When the beloved Person presents herself to his Eyes, when she is but named, or when any thing awakens his Remembrance of her, at the same instant his Heart riseth, and is agitated, his Pulse becomes irregular and unequal, and he grows so unquiet that he cannot stay in one place; sometimes Chills selfeth him, sometimes Heat fires all his Blood; sometimes he feels himself animated with an extraordinary Force and Courage, sometimes he is cast down and languisheth, and even sometimes he faints; lastly he feels himself stricken with a Sickness that laughs at the Physician's Skill, and which finds no Remedy but in Death, or in Love

love it self. But let's no farther, let us finish this Discourse with the Artifice of the Painter, as it begun, let's hide what we cannot describe; lest *Ixion* like, whilst we endeavour to clasp a Goddess we embrace a *Cloud*. Let us therefore proceed to the

ENIGMAS.

I PRESENTED my Fair Reader last year with six Enigmas from Number 21 to 26 inclusive; two whereof namely *Money* and a *Picture*, I explained there in the Months of *April* and *August*; the Explication of the other four I have received in Verse by a Gentleman of *Tarvin*, who stiles himself *Terpsiphilus*. And the 24 by an Ingenious Lady, as follows.

The 21st Enigma explained.

ONCE more—to crown my Dignity and Worth,
I gave Assistance to that noble Birth
Of *Eve*, the first of all the fairer Kind,
From Dust more pure than *Adam's*, twice refin'd;
My Brother can't such ancient Honour boast,
Who scarce was found before the World was lost:
And since 'tis common, in this Age, to see
Brothers, as we are, seldom can agree;
It is not strange th' Inconstancy of Men
Fix'd Love and Hate on two so near a kin:
For he destroys, I cherish, Life and Breath,
In short, I'm SLEEP, Men call my Brother DEATH.

ENIGMA the 23d explained.

WHILST a fond Sect of young Philosophers
Admir'd your last-years Monsters Characters,
That thousands did not in Conjunction breed
Like num'rous Offsprings from like num'rous Seed;
I heard at last an angry Senior speak
My Sons! what blindness caus'd this strange Mistake?
What Mystery can lie conceal'd in this,
That nothing but old USE and CUSTOM is?

ENIGMA 24th resolved by a Lady.

As I in shady Grove was walking,
And of your mystick Riddles talking,
What is't, said I, *Spot* has the same
As every thing that I can NAME?
An *Eccho* from a neighbouring place,
Distinctly answered what it was.

ENIGMA 26th explained, in the Person of Light:

I LIKE your Project I protest,
 For, when all think *Impostures* near;
 The best Disguise is to appear
 In our own Colours drest;
 Yet this I must presume to say,
 'Twas Rashness and a strange Defect,
 To trust your Rival, nor suspect
 The bright Approach of Day;
 Since 'tis the Property of *Light*
 To your more dubious Ways averse;
 To draw up Vapours, and disperse
 The grosser Shades of NIGHT.

THESE *Enigmas* were explained by Mrs. Jane Giles of High-worth, By Mr. Rob. Holmes and T. H. of Sheffield, By one who writes himself *Damon*; And several of them were explained by Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Anna Wright of Crew in Cheshire, Mr. Abr. Simmons, Mr. John Smith, Mr. W. Allen, Mrs. Ann Inmau of Chewton near Wells, Mr. Sam Pickering of Yorkshire, Mr Richard Gulson of Beverly, Mr. Dotham, and by Mr. John White, and several others; who desired that their Names should not be made Publick.

HAVING received several *Enigmas* from diverse Parts of the Kingdom, I shall present the Ladies with six new ones for this Year.

ENIGMA 27.

I CHALLENGE Nature's Treasure to produce,
 One thing of such an universal Use,
 That scarce in Substance does exceed a Worm,
 Yet can the best and greatest Acts perform;
 On whom th' Affairs of Kingdoms do depend,
 For so my Virtues thro' the World extend.
 I'm Author of a small yet num'rous Race,
 Of different Forms from mine, in equal space
 Keeping according to their Age their Place.
 For my first-Born at their full growth arrive,
 (To which they almost in one Moment thrive.)
 Before their younger Brothers can begin to live
 From which time all in one Communion stay,
 (Perhaps the Years of old *Methuselah*)
 Till they by some Schismatick Villany
 Must separate or alike as Martyrs die.
 But what my nature and my Skill commends,
 I have all Learning at my Finger's ends,
 Whence you'll admire me for the greatest Wit,
 Verse from my Mouth distils, nay e'en I spit
 Both Rhyme and Prose too, without studying it.
 Give Rules and Precepts for all Sciences,
 No Part, no Scene, no Argument's amiss:

Off hand I treat of deep Philosophy;
Grammar, and Logick, and Theology;
And am the best Instructor of Posterity,
Without whose Aid Men can no farther go
Than what they by their own Experience know.
And, Ladies, but for *Me*, you had in vain
Expected your *Cleanthes* here again.

ENIGMA 28.

THAN Man more tall in Stature, and Erect,
By the Almighty Architect
Bless'd and ordained in Paradise to dwell,
Like him from my first State I fell,
Not by Serpentine Guile; but Humane Force
Imposing dragg'd me to a Curse,
Ev'n than the Serpents worse
Which has depraved m' aspiring Nature so,
That sliding, on my back I go;
And as Man's Fall requir'd a spacious Dress
To hide his native Nakedness;
So since my Change, I various Figures wear,
Monsters that on my Breast appear;
And with a Monstrous Gluttony devour
What busy Mortals most adore,
Nor spare m' own Masters; yet disgorge them all
Unhurt, as *Jonas* from the Whale:
For that all Creatures living once did come,
Forth from my eldest Sister's Womb,
By this Advantage now perhaps you will
Explain the Jest, pray try your Skill.

ENIGMA 29.

THO' Kings and Princes my Acquaintance be,
To Beggars I dispence my Company
In different Shapes, and different Postures dress'd
I'm a beloved and a hated Guest.
Sometimes (I'm such a strange prepost'rous thing)
I sooth a Begger but insult a King.
In me a thousand Contradictions lie,
I'm too too often dead, yet never die:
'Tis I that chiefly grieve and chiefly please,
Create the greatest Anguish, and the greatest Ease,
I'm mild and calm, yet rough and stormy too,
A Bosom Friend, and yet an Inmate Foe,
Unseen, I all things see, and 'tis in me
(Tho' I'm no Glass) that Men themselves do see
There's none but God himself, knows more of Man
Than I, now solve this Riddle, if you can.

ENIGMA 30.

THING more strange all Men will say, no Mortal ever knew,
thing of so great use as I, yet less than nothing too:

Yet at my Name some break their Hearts, and others do run mad,
 I'm worse to some than fiery Darts, while others I make glad,
 In seeking what I am, no doubt, you'll often hear me nam'd,
 And if you chance to find me out, you'r worthy to be fam'd.
 I frequent am in most Discourse, in truth and lying too
 In Work and Play, both Night and Day, but chiefly when I woo.
 Pray seek and find me if you can
 What is my Name and what I am.

ENIGMA 31.

I'M a Monster as great, Sir, as e'er you wish to meet,
 I've four and twenty heads, Sir, and four and twenty Feet,
 I'm Black, and I am white; I'm short, or I am long,
 I prate more than Lawyers, and yet I've ne'er a Tongue.
 The Courtier and the Cocker, with me make a Pother;
 I speak too like the one, and I think like the other;
 Twice fifty times a year, I'm born, and I die;
 And if I e'er told Truth, Sir, you never told a lie.

ENIGMA 32.

THO' always I travel, I'm never from home,
 O'er Land and o'er Water I constantly roam;
 Whilst I slowly advance, I am back again driv'n,
 Like a Boat that rows slow 'gainst a violent Stream;
 Yet by that time a Night and a Day is past o'er,
 I'm got to the very same Place as before.
 By Painters I'm pictur'd among the horn'd Race,
 The Figure of Five is seen plain in my Face:
 I've a Mark in my Neck, which I plainly can prove
 Has been known for these four thousand years or above
 Both the Town and the Country me very well know,
 By my Horns, Head and Neck, for my Tail I ne'er shew,
 Sometimes you may see me Twelve Hours or more,
 Sometimes I do play at bow-peep half a score,
 Sometimes you can't see me a fortnight together,
 And yet I'm no farther nor nearer you neither,
 But the thing which I fear that will soon me discover
 Is that one of my Eyes is far bigger than t'other.

IT was my Intent to have explained *Two* of these *Enigmas* and have left only *Four* to be discovered next year; but upon receiving several Letters from several Ladies that all my *Enigmas* were so easy, they could find them out almost at the first reading; I have altered my Design, and have left them *all* to be explained; But am so far from thinking all of them so easy, that I do hereby promise that whatever Lady sends me the first Answer to this *Last Enigma* 32. (provided they do it before *New-Years Day* next) I will make them a Present of *Twenty* of these *Ladies Diaries*, to distribute among their Friends and Acquaintance; and whatever Person sends me the first Answer to the last Arithmetical Question following (number 16) I will make him or her a present of *Twelve* of this *Years Diaries*, (tho the Question is not very difficult) both to encourage, and promote, useful Learning and Ingenuity.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

IN MY LAST I set down *Five* Arithmetical Questions, beginning at the *Sixth*, and ending at the *Tenth*; Two of which were falsly Printed: for instead of *Thousand* in the *7th* Question, it should have been *Thirty Thousand*: And in the *8th* Question *Forty Groats* should have been *Four*. I gave an Advertisement of these Mistakes in the *Post-Boy* last *November*, which I perceive fell into but a few Hands. However I have receiv'd Answers to all of them, as follows:

6th Arithmetical Question answer'd by a Lady.

SUPPOSE, (saith she) Navigation to have begun with *Adam*, and 67279 Ships of 100 Tun each to have been built every year since the Creation of the World (which she supposes to be about 5655 years;) and so to build the same Number continually to the end of the World, and the World to last 5000 Years longer, and all those Ships to be in being at once; all of them together (according to the tenour of the Question) would not be sufficient to Transport the Wheat, so prodigious is the Quantity. She adds,

FOR th' Horses must be (as sure as you're alive)
Of Millions, sev'n thousand, two hundred, and five;
Of Thousands, sev'n hundred, fifty, and nine;
Of Units four hundred, and three; (very fine!)
To carry the Cash, Sir; and then 'tis as plain
Just so many Ships will bring o'er the Grain.
I shall not stand much on the Fractional part;
E'en take it i' the Bargain with all my heart.

i. e. 7205759403 Horse-Loads, (besides 792 l. 15 s. 10 d. odd money,) and the same number of Ship-Loads.

7th Arithmetical Question answered.

IF *Thirty nine* you multiply by *Thirty nine*, 'tis plain,
That fifteen hundred twenty one you by that Work will gain;

This drawn into *Nineteen, five Tenths*, the Age of his first Son,

To th' Product add the * Sum propos'd, and * 340 $\frac{1}{5}$
so the Work is done.

i. e. Jack and Tom's Age is 39 years each and *Valentine's* 19 years and an half.

8th Question answer'd.

TO mix the Wine as you propose, There are no other ways but those

Which are below in order plac'd, and had with jingling Rhime been grac'd,

Would they not too much Paper waste: Besides, I'm now, Sir, in great haste.

Best 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Quarts at 32d. each

Mean 41 40 36 32 28 24 20 16 12 8 4 Quarts at 20d. each

Worst 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29 32 Quarts at 16d. each

Being Eleven Answers in Whole Numbers, which are all that can be found to sell 56 Quarts, at 22d. a Quart.

9th Question answer'd.

HOW to divide the Grinding-stone	1st.	4.4508
Which sev'n Men grind down one by one?	2d.	4.8400
Look in the Margin, and you'll find	3d.	5.3535
What each Man for his part must grind.	4th.	6.0765
(I mean, what each Man for his share	5th.	7.2079
Must grind of the Diameter :)	6th.	9.3935
Which being added all in one	7th.	22.6778
Do make up the first given Sum		60 Inches.

10th Question answered.

IF the learn'd Ricciohus believ'd may be

When he tells you, Reciprocal, Pendulums be

To each others Length, as their Squares of Vibration

Made up in the same time (without Variation,)

Then Fifty two Inches, six Cents, something o'er

Will answer this Question: So provide for some more.

i.e. 52.06303991625185108271 being the Cube-Root to 20 Decimals.

Every one of these Questions were answer'd by Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Anne Wright before named; and by Mr. Tho. Marham of King's-Lyn (who answer'd the 10th Qu.) Four of 'em were answer'd by Mr. Fr. Walker of Lyn-Regis, Mr. Hen. Beighton of Griff, Mr. Amos Fish. The 6th, 9th and 10th were answer'd by Mr. John Richards, Mr. Rob. Salter of Topsham; and Mr. Abr. Symmonds, Mr. Hen. Carter, Mr. John Boswell, Mr. John Mark, and Mr. Rob. Whittle answer'd One or more of them.

I SHALL now propose some other Questions to be answer'd against next year.

ARITHMETICAL Question 11.

A MAN being asked what Cash he'd in store?
Reply'd, I have three sorts of Coin, and no more.
I have *Six-pences, Shillings, Half Crowns*; now to shew
The whole Sum that I have, by this means you may know:
If the *Shillings* and *Six-pences* both you do join
In one Sum, they will make just four hundred and nine:
If the *Shillings* and *Half Crowns* together you count,
The Number of both you will find to amount
To one thousand, two hundred, fifty and four,
(Which clears up the Case something more than before.)
But if you from the *Half Crowns* and *Six-pences* take
Four times ten, and twice one; the remainder will make
One thousand, one hundred and three. Now from hence
You may tell what I have in Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Arithmetical Question 12.

A GENTLEMAN was by Agreement to pay
One thousand Pounds just, and no more;
And he had none other but two sorts of Gold,
Which were * *Guineas* and † *Leuidores*. * *Of 21s. 6d.*
How many of each must he give to defray † *Of 17 s.*
His said Debr, and how many ways might he pay
This said Sum by these twoonly Coyns, tell me, pray?

Arithmetical Question 13.

A FARMER with a Plowman doth agree,
That *Thirty Days* his Servant he should be.
Each day he wrought, the Farmer is to pay
Him *Sixteen pence*; but *when he is away*,
Five Groats he is for each day to abate:
The time expir'd, they their Accompts do state,
Whereby the Master *Nothing is to give*,
Nor has the Servant *any to receive*.
How many days he wrought I do demand,
And how many he play'd I'd understand?

Arithmetical Question 14.

IN THE midst of a Meadow well stored with Grass,
I took just an Acre to Tether my Horse:
How long must the Cord be, that feeding all round,
He mayn't graze less nor more than his Acre of Ground?

Arithmetical Question 15.

A COUNTRY Spark address'd a charming She,
In whom all lovely Features did agree :
But he not skill'd i'th' Art (you may presage,)
Was too sollicitous to know her Age.
The Lady smil'd at this prepos't'rous Rule
Of Courtship : But to satisfy the Fool,
Made him this Answer with a gen'rous Air
(A lofly Charm peculiar to the Fair,)
" My Age is that, if multiply'd by *three*,
" And *two Sev'nths* of that Product *Trebl'd* be,
" The Square-Root of *Two Ninths* of that is *Four* :
" And now farewell—I'll never see you more.
" Your fond Impertinence has caus'd this Rage :
" 'Tis Clownish sure to ask a *Woman's Age*.
So you're desir'd to assist him, or perchance
The Spark must still remain in Ignorance.

Arithmetical Question 16. by way of Letter.

London, May the first, 17 hundred and 9.

DEAR FRIEND,

I MAKE bold for to send you a Line
To inform you what hath to me this very day :
As I pass'd with some Friends thro' *Cheapside*, in our way
We were viewing *Bow-Steeple*, says a Spark that stood by,
Can you tell, Sir, by Art, how many Feet that is high ?
" I'll lay you I can, Sir, a Piece to be spent.
" 'Tis done, quoth the Spark : I reply'd, " I'm content.
We laid down our Money, The Sun shining plain,
I measur'd the Shadow, which I found to contain
Two hundred fifty three Feet, half a quarter,
And the Clock just struck Twelve as I finish'd the matter.
Now (Good Sir) inform me, *How high is the Steeple ?*
For you can't beat it into my Head with a Beetle
How it is to be done:—Were the Wager to find, Sir,
A pritty plump Girl, or a good Glass of Wine, Sir,
I think I could do it as well as the best ;
But these grabbed hard Numbers I ne'er could digest.
Fail me not in this pinch, Sir, whatever you do,
If you should, my dear Money away I shall throw :
Besides, all my Friends, Sir, will laugh at me too. }

THE STORY of the Unfortunate Lover Continued and Concluded.

THE Conclusion of the last part of *Cleanthus's* Misfortune, left him in a tatter'd old nasty Suit of Cloaths, just scrawled out of the Moat of Water, wherein he was finely sows'd, and terribly wetted; and hardly recovered from the deadly Fright he was put into by his *quondam* Mistress, whom he had a little before grossly affronted, the particulars of which I must refer you to in my last; and shall now proceed to the remaining part of his Story.

HE WAS got out of the Waters but a very short space, when he heard the Watch coming towards him, occasioned by the Noise of Thieves that was made on purpose to fright him (as you read in the last Diary) He fain would have avoided them, but it was impossible. When they were come up, they asked him who he was, whence he came, and what noise of Thieves it was that they heard? He told them he heard no noise of Thieves, but that he was a Gentleman, and walking by the Moat, he unfortunately tumbled ino it. A Gentleman's cry they (seeing what Equipage he was in) this is a rare Gentleman indeed; and with that they fell into a Fit of Laughter for half a quarter of an hour. As soon as the Fit was over, crys one in a sneering Tone, This sure is a Gentleman-Usher to a Company of Pick pockets and Beggars: Ay, faith another, this is one of Prince *Pretty-man's* near Kinsmen, a Footman to one of the Black Guard. Pray, says another, don't laugh so at the Gentleman. We laugh, reply'd another, to keep his Coat in countenance; for that has laughed so unmeasurably, as to have burst at least 20 Holes in it. Upon this *Cleanthes*, who stood all this while amaz'd at their Discourse, viewing himself, and perceiving what wretched tatter'd Cloaths he had got on, was ready to sink down, with Shame and Confusion; for he had not only lost his Cloaths, but a good Watch, a considerable Sum in Gold and Silver, and several *Papers* upon which he set a very high value. When he was a little recover'd out of his Amazement, his chief care was how to get out of the Clutches of his troublesome Companions, who now talk'd of securing him in the Watch-house, and taking him to be examined in the Morning before the Chief Justice in the Town, which hapned to be his own Father; this put the Lover to his Wits ends; but at that instant some Gentlemen quarrelling in the next Street, and Murder being cry'd, they all run with their Lights towards that place, leaving only an old Man with *Cleanthes* to guard him till they returned; but it being dark, he silently got a good distance from him; but hearing the other Watchmen returning, the Quarrel being soon over, he slips down a small Alley, and seeing a House-Door open, in which were a great many Lights, and a great Company, he goes in, and softly creeping up one pair of Stairs, gets into a small Closet, by which means he avoided them. When he had a little recover'd himself from this last fright, he perceiv'd himself in a Closet, on one side whereof was a small Descent of 5 or 6 Steps into a large Room, which was at that time enlightned with great Candles, and full of people, and only a thin slight Door to part'em; where listning a while, he perceiv'd the Company to be a parcel of merry Women with their Husbands, that were come to the Peep-up of a Lying-in Lady, and that Supper was just upon the point of being set upon the Table; and groping about to find something to sit upon, he tumbled, and fell down upon a parcel of Feathers that was put there out of the way; and being still very wet, abundance of them stuck to his Cloaths: But getting up again, he at length finds an old *Closet-stool*, upon which he sits to rest himself

self a little ; where for some time he was extremely diverted by the pleasant and entertaining Talk of the Women, who at such times are usually very merry and jocose. Presently Supper coming up, put an universal Silence upon their Tongues for a while ; and a very large Table, on which was a curious Table-cloth that hung down to the Ground on all sides, was soon covered over with Roast and Boil'd, and other Dainties of all sorts, with good store of Ale and Wine to remember, the Woman in the Straw. Whilst these things were doing, *Cleanthes* was troubl'd with a Tickling in his Throat ; and finding a Fit of Coughing coming upon him, he to prevent any Noise that might discover himself, or disturb the Company, gets up, and thrusts his Head down into the Hole of the Close-Stool ; notwithstanding which, he made such an odd rumbling Noise in the hollow part thereof, that a little startled the Company, they not knowing from whence so strange a Noise could be produc'd : But our unfortunate Hero, after his Fit of Coughing was over, going to withdraw his Head, found to his Surprise, that the Hole was so little that he could not possibly do it ; but with some struggling, the Hinges being old, and slightly nailed, the Top of the Close-Stool came off : And now our poor Spark had got on a Band much larger than a *Spanish Ruff* ; and withal so stiff and stubborn, that he could not put his Hands to his Mouth by a Foot at least ; which with his tatter'd Cloaths all bedeck't with Feathers, made him one of the horridest Monsters in the World. This gave him infinite Trouble ; but

*WE must with Patience more or less
Sustain those Wrongs we can't redress.*

HERE we must leave our unfortunate Spark for a while, striving all manner of ways to get off his monstrous Neck-Band, and return to the good Company in the next Room ; who being all seated, and Grace said, prepared to fall on lustily. Madam *Dainty* had got her a Wing of a Partridge, Mrs. *Crammell* had got her a lusty piece of Venison-pasty ; Gooddy *Gurler* had pil'd up her Plate with Plumb-pudding as high as ever it could hold : Mr. *Thirsty* could eat but little, but he had got a large Tankard of Stout, and two or three Bottles of Clarrer, and every one had plentifully furnished themselves with what they most had a mind to : And just as they were all going to fall to, it unluckily fell out, that *Cleanthes* making one grand Effort to disengage himself from his troublesome Companion, made a false Step down One of the Stairs that led into the Room, and not being able to recover himself, the Weight of the Top of the Close-Stool tumbled him over and over with that Violence, that falling against the Door, it flew open, and down he tumbled in the midst of all the Company. The Suddenness of the Noise, the flying of Dust and Feathers, and the horrid and frightful Apparition, put 'em into such a dreadful Consternation, that all (except a young Fellow that crept under the Table) quitted the Room in a moment, with dreadful Shrieks and Outcries, tumbling down stairs one over another, some running one way, some another, to hide themselves, and some were so affrighted, that they could n't get up again, but lay almost dead upon the Floor where they fell.

AS FOR *Cleanthes*, the Dust and Noise, the Shrieks of the Women, and Roaring of the Men had so amazed him, that he was as much frightened as any of the Company ; and seeing them quit the Room ; after them he follows as fast as he could ; but such was his unlucky Destiny, that coming to the Stair Head, his monstrous Band hindring him from seeing where he was,

was, he made a trip at the Stairs, which flung him cleaver from top to bottom, with that violence that he had certainly broke his Neck, or dashed out his Brains, were it not that the Jawns of the Door below, being less than the Passage down Stairs, the top of the Closet-stool being by his weight thrust violently between them, it stuck just in the middle, as fast as if it had been riveted into them; so that our Spark was caught in a new fashion'd Pillory, which it was impossible to get ridd of. But oh the terrible plight this put him into! He would have given all the World to have been at liberty again.

AFTER some Time, the grand Consternation being over, the Cook-Maid being a stout-hearted Girl, was resolved to see what gave occasion to all this disturbance; and taking a Candle to mount the Stair-case, of a sudden fell into a Fit of laughing; which so encouraged the rest, that shaking off their Fear, they came up to her, to see what it was that occasioned so much Mirth: Is this, says she, the formidable Demon, that so affrighted you, why (continued she laughing) he is no other than some Tumbler, come to make Sport at this merry Meeting, and has got on some Antick Cloaths, and the top of our old Clost-stool about his Neck, to shew his Tricks in. "The Devil Sport him for me, (quoth *Goody Guler* in a mighty Pet) for otherwise by this time I should have had Six Pounds of good Plumb-pudding in my Belly, besides the Legg of a Turkey, Two good Plates full of Pasty, and half a Dozen of Tarts to fill up the Chinks; but I'll be revenged on him; and with that gives him a good *Souse on the Chops*. Would I were hang'd, says Mr. *Thirsty*, if it was not for this unlucky Dog, but I had drank up a Tankard or Two of Stout, and a Couple of Bottles of Claret before this time, whereas now I am almost choak'd, and ready to expire with Thirst; and with that gives him a good Kick o'er the Shins. Cry you mercy, saith Madam *Dainty*, I am in his Debt, for diverting me from eating an excellent Wing of a Partridge, the most delicious Morsel in the Universe; but I shall now come out of it, and with that hits him a smart Box on the Ear. Let me dye, quoth Mrs. *Crawwel*, if the Venison Pasty doth not stick in my Stomach tho' I never tasted of it; but it is thus that I will ease it, and with that gives him a bloody pinch on the Nose; but her Middle-finger at the same time pressing hard upon his Mouth, he catches it fast between his Teeth; She pulls, he holds fast; She begs and prays, he gripes harder; She squeals and roars out, the Company laugh unmeasurably, *Cleanthes* bites unmercifully, insomuch that the Noise and confused Medley of Mirth and Sorrow, so frights the young Fellow that lay concealed under the Table, that he was resolved to quit the House incontinently; so out he flies with all his Might and Strength, and clapping his Hands hard upon his Face (that he might not see those horrid Fiends as he imagined way-laid him) he held one Corner of the Table-cloth so hard, that he pulls it, and all upon it, off the Table after him; down fell the Dishes, Plates, Roast and Boil'd, Bottles, Glasses, Candles, Sals, and all the other Furniture; some rolling this way, some that, some following him to the Stairs-head, some tumbling down Stairs with him, which made so dreadful, terrible and amazing Noise and Jangling, as if all the Devils in Hell were broke loose at once; this, with the horrid Yells and Cries the young Man made, frightened all the People in the House ten times worse than before; so that happy were they that could find a place to hide themselves, (but oh! much more happy *Cleanthes* Fortune, who had been so long at variance with him, begins now to turn and

and smile upon him,) for the young Fellow flung himself down Stairs with such violence, that his weight split the top of the Close-stool in the middle, and released the poor Prisoner out of his new fashion'd Pillory.

CLEANTHES immediately quits the Hoase, leaving it in the greatest Confusion that ever was, and hasteneth home to Bed, where he seriously reflects upon the unhappy Consequence of *unlawful Love*, and resolves never for the future, to engage any more in such pernicious Courses, that might have proved so fatal to him; he thanks Heaven for his Deliverance from those numerous Troubles he had involved himself in that Night, and if he can but excuse himself to his Father for the loss of his Cloaths, he doubts not but by his future Conduct to regain his Favour: While he thus reflected, a Servant brought him a Bundle with a Letter, which came from his *quondam Mistress*; telling him, That what she did, was only to be revenged of the Affront he offered her (see the last Two Diaries) and that now she was perfectly reconciled, that she had sent him all his Cloaths Money and every other thing (except the Papers that reflected upon the *Fair Sex*) and hoped he would behave himself with more Discretion for the future. This gave our Lover a great deal of Joy after his Afflictions; and he mightily commended the Lady's Discretion and Generosity. To conclude, He became after this, a very sober and virtuous Person, and the Lady's Husband soon after dying, she married him to make him some Recompence for the trouble she had caused him, and by her Prudent Conduct they lived a happy Life, to the Joy of all their Friends and Acquaintance. And this brings me to treat How the Fair Ones should regulate their Conduct towards their Husbands, to gain and secure their Love and Esteem, which shall be the Subject of my next Diary.

AN ADVERTISEMENT of a New Almanack for 1710.
by the Author of this Diary.

HAVING endeavoured for these Six Years past, to entertain the WOMEN by this Diary, or Almanack, with such Subjects that are Useful and Diverting, I design this Year, 1710. to present the MEN with a New Almanack also, to promote their real Profit and true Interest, under this Title, Great Britain's Diary: Or, The Union Almanack. In which all Useless and impertinent Amusements will be laid aside, and nothing inserted but what tends to promote TRADE and BUSINESS. And I dare assure the Buyers of the Union Almanack, That if they preserve and keep them for the Space of Four or Five Years, and then bind them up together, they shall have such a Collection of Useful and Valuable Particulars, for the promoting of Trade and Business, as cannot be met with in all the Books that have ever been Printed; for no Cost nor Pains shall be spared, to make it the Best Book of the kind, that ever was composed in three Sheets of Paper.

JOHN TIPPER.

F I N I S.